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BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 2544.

Board of Health....FRIDAY, June 8.

Dr. Geer, the Resident Physician, reports 26 new cases of Cholera and 12 deaths, as having occurred since his report of yesterday, 16 of which have been reported by physicians in private practice, and 10 in the Central Hospital. Deaths—6 in private practice and 6 in the Hospital.

[Signed by the Board.]

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BROOKLYN Board of Health.

Fri., June 8, 1849.

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BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Steamer Empire.

PEEKSKILL, Thursday, June 7—P. M.—The Empire passed this place this afternoon in tow of the Columbus and John Adams, on her way to New York, supported by a vessel on each side.

Mr. Benton's Manifesto—Mr. Calhoun and Slavery.

We have at length received the first instalment of Mr. Benton's great speech on the subject of Slavery, the Wilmett Proviso, Disunion, &c. delivered at Jefferson City, Mo., on the 29th ult. It occupies nearly five and a half columns of the *St. Louis Union*, in small type, and more is promised in the next number. We should like to publish the speech, but cannot possibly spare the room it would occupy in the House debates credit.

[The Democrat combines rare economy of phrase, with exuberance of falsehood. We never "laughed" any such epithet as the above on Gen. Taylor, and all the "licking and fawning" we have done at his feet might put in your eye without impairing its visual perception.]

ANTI-RUST IN DELAWARE CO.—Two very spirited Anti-Rust meetings have been recently held in Delaware Co.—ROBERT SCOTT, Esq. presided at the Equal Rights demonstration, held in Rye on the 1st inst. The *Delta Freeman's Advocate* says the meeting was held for the purpose of reorganizing the town with the view of cooperating with the other towns in this country, who are laboring under the blighting curse of slavery.

[GEORGE A. PHILIPS, Esq. presided at the meeting of the Equal Rights party of the town of Colchester, on the 3rd. The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

"Resolved, That we believe the efforts of the friends of the Anti-Rust cause now are, and have always been, to eradicate or root out the slaveholding system—which is not permitted to reply to the arguments of the prisoners' counsel. The Lords not deeming it necessary to name one of the four points in which the *W. of F.* was grounded escaped their condemnation even after the refusal of the Jury lists was considered insufficient to justify the appeal. Thus all hopes of the reversal of the sentence by legal means are at an end.

Several of the industrial citizens of Dublin—among them Mr. Doyle's junior, Mr. Martin Burke—have held a meeting to address the Lord Lieutenant concerning the convicted prisoners. The memorial, after speaking of their high private character, their respect for property under trying circumstances, their long imprisonment and their pecuniary losses, observes that "most unfeignedly opposed to all their political opinions and most anxious that their lives should not be wasted in painful exile or protracted imprisonment." There are not ten men in Ireland who would not sign the memorial and pray for its success. The Members of the House of Commons would almost universally do so. A free pardon is the thing looked for—or, as the memorialists say, the smallest amount of punishment. Lord Clarendon would deeme fit; or, if either would be considered too light for the offense, permission to expatriate themselves for life. The last, I have no doubt, would be most acceptable, the first the most galling and restraining—it would be better on them forever, impeding every step and checking every impulse, or weaking them down with a sense of obligation to a hated and despised enemy, more intolerable than any species of suffering to man.

[COURIER & ENQUIRER.]

Resolved, That we will pay no more rent unless legally compelled to do so.

Summer Travel—Avon Springs.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

AVON SPRINGS, June 4, 1849.

* * * Avon Springs is a little off the line of railroad and telegraph, but whatever of ruralism and beauty the concomitants of these bustle improvements would deprive us of are still left us, and may they continue to be for our own pleasure and the thousands who, confined to business a greater part of the year in your wilderness of waste, find here a respite among our beautiful scenery, and restoration at our healing fountains. Our "Western Garden" would rise the eye of many a city denizen just at this time notwithstanding the backwoodsness of the season—the broad fields, with all kinds of promising crops, indicating the source of the wealth of our prosperous country, and those covered with sword or yet with their stately prairies, and the great valley of the Susquehanna, the grand and happy destiny to which we must arrive under a healthy system of land tenure. We do not need the rattling locomotive or a long vista of telegraph poles to make us prosperous and happy—the Genesee Valley Canal affording us every facility for navigation, and the Susquehanna affording us every facility for shipping every article of manufacture. We do not need them to make us lively—crowds of pleasure-seekers from our cities increase every succeeding year, and change his position without gross inconsistency and dishonesty. Moreover, they were a transcript, with immaterial alterations, from the resolutions introduced into the U. S. Senate by Mr. Calhoun in February, 1847, and denounced by Col. B. at the time as a firebrand intended for electioneering and disunited purposes. His (Col. B.'s) course at that time was warmly applauded by the People of Missouri. The speaker quotes Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions at length, and then shows by the written testimony of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams that, nearly 30 years ago, Mr. Calhoun gave his assent in writing to the very principles or practices which he now denounces as an unconstitutional infringement of the rights of State to remove the Territories acquired by the sale of Louisiana, and to submit the subject to a vote of Congress.

In 1839, Congress passed the act for the admission of Missouri as a State. The 5th section of this act applied the Anti-Slavery clause of the Ordinance of 1787 to more than half of the whole Territory of Louisiana. President Monroe called his Cabinet together and requested written answers to two questions: 1st, Whether Congress has a constitutional right to prohibit Slavery in a Territory, and 2d, Whether the 5th section of the Missouri bill (which interdicts Slavery *forcez* in the territory North of 36° 30' north latitude) is consistent with the Constitution? These questions were answered in the affirmative by all the members of the Cabinet, (Mr. Calhoun being then Secretary of War,) and the answers were deposited in the State Department by Mr. Adams who was then Secretary of State. The territory referred to then *legally* Slave territory, and which was made *freez* by an act of Congress sanctioned by John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina—extends from 30° to 40° north latitude, and West from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, embracing about 1,000 miles square or 1,000,000 square miles—territory sufficient to form 20 States of 50,000 square miles each.

These instructions were of an exactly opposite character from those passed by the Assembly the year previous, which Mr. Benton had obeyed, and he could not now change his position without gross inconsistency and dishonesty. Moreover, they were a transcript, with immaterial alterations, from the resolutions introduced into the U. S. Senate by Mr. Calhoun in February, 1847, and denounced by Col. B. at the time as a firebrand intended for electioneering and disunited purposes. His (Col. B.'s) course at that time was warmly applauded by the People of Missouri. The speaker quotes Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions at length, and then shows by the written testimony of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams that, nearly 30 years ago, Mr. Calhoun gave his assent in writing to the very principles or practices which he now denounces as an unconstitutional infringement of the rights of State to remove the Territories acquired by the sale of Louisiana, and to submit the subject to a vote of Congress.

We do not know that it is essential to the future usefulness of Henry Clay that he should be rightly estimated in Europe, although ripe as he is in years and in the honors which follow eminent public services, it may be that the country, in the grand era now dawning, will yet have need of him in some capacity wherein the world's good opinion is essential. And here is a triumphant affirmation that the European press is assuring its readers that Mr. Clay's recent letter asserting the justice and expediency of General Emancipation in Kentucky, and suggesting a plan for effecting that great end, was really impelled by consummate hypocrisy and craft—an all-absorbing desire to fortify and protect the existence of Slavey—*that it is in fact nothing else but a scheme to gain the day of Emancipation.*

He is presented a grave question of fact. Is it true that Mr. Clay's impulse was that indicated by Mr. Webb? Motives must ever be matters of inference, but in this case there are data which enable us to decide with moral certainty. Our public journals and public men most devoted to Slavey must certainly be able to judge whether Mr. Clay's letter tends toward the result indicated by Mr. Webb—but must be well informed on this head as any one man who never saw this contest. And they are a class not destitute of sensibility to the interests of their cause. Elwood Fish's lecture was printed and reprinted by them in extra and pamphlet form—was spread all over the South, and worths of thanks from many a gathering of ultra Slaveholders have been transmitted to the author. Have any such tributes been awarded to Mr. Clay for his letter? Who can save?

We state from positive knowledge, and are prepared to give abundant evidence of the fact—that throughout the Slave States Mr. Clay's letter was received with gratitude by those who openly and secretly desire and hope for the extinction of Slavey, and by that class alone. The journals and individuals who desire and labor for the perpetuation of Slavey, or those who were obstinately silent on that point prior to Mr. Clay's letter, there is not a single point where the cause of Emancipation in the South has suffered damage or impediment by reason of that letter. Nay, we assert that there cannot be found in all the Slave States three intelligent and reputable persons who will unite in the opinion that Mr. Clay's letter has in fact postured the termination of Slavey in the South, or that it was intended to have that effect.

How then, have Mr. Webb and the European journals in whose concurrence he rejoiced been led into their grievous error? How but by the misrepresentations of those among us who make a trade of Anti-Slavery, and whose thirst depends on their ability to convince their supporters that they alone are sincerely adverse to the continuance of our country's greatest curse? And is not this question worth considering whether a voice which can only thrive by calumny is really wise?

WISCONSIN APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments for Wisconsin have just been made.

Postmaster.—Eliza Starr, Milwaukee; W. H. Frontis, Appleton; T. P. Falls; George C. Pratt, Waukesha; S. N. Harlow, Green Bay; Alfred Sergeant, Milwaukee; H. S. Russell, Lisbon; Henry Sayre, Johnston; Mr. Lewis' Housekeeper.—Abner Souce, Racine; Joseph E. B. Smith, Milwaukee; Charles O'Neill, Southport; Stephen J. F. Dousman, Tal Point, (Green Bay); Revenue Service; Capt. Gilbert Knapp, Racine; Superintendent of Lights on the Lakes.—Henry B. Miller, (Nat. Whig).

CHOLERA IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The Boston Journal of Thursday says: "We learn from a gentleman who was rating in that city at that time that the cholera has been, indeed, the inundated portion of the city has been slightly relieved. During the last 24 hours, the epidemic has fallen about two inches, and a very perceptible current sets toward the orleans to the lake. The entire decline is due to the constant attrition of the water flowing through them, has, to some extent, facilitated the decline."

[N. O. Delta, 31st.]

THE OVERFLOW.—The northerly winds of the Apala-

chicola, dated June 1, says: "Just as our mail is about to close, the steamer Emily, in leaving the wharf, exerted such violence that the vessel was driven ashore, and the bar and Cramond, and below that place, and as long as this easterly wind prevails we suppose the ice will not be broken up to-day and to-day our river has been quite difficult, and, in fact, impracticable to pass. The steamer which kept up the communication between St. John's and St. Louis, was burnt at her wharf yesterday. We have no particular news, but hear that she was insured."

ARKANSAS MINERAL.—On the 21st ult. 100,000 pounds of lead ore, were shipped to contain also 87,000 pounds of silver ore, were shipped from Little Rock, the ultimate destination being Liverpool.

William Fleming was arrested in Balti-

Hocker with intent to kill.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Legislature of this State convened at Concord on Wednesday, the 6th inst. The Senate was organized by the choice of WILLIAM P. WEEKE, Loco. of District No. 11, as President, and FRANCIS R. CHASE, Clerk. Mr. Weeks was unanimously elected, and Mr. Chase received 2 votes to 1 for John H. George. In the House, SAMUEL H. AYER was chosen Speaker and Thomas J. Whipple Clerk. The vote for Speaker stood: for S. H. Ayer, Loco. of Hillsborough, 164; Edmund Parker, Wm. of Nashua, 61; Samuel Lee, Free-Soul, of New Ipswich, 19; and Scattering, 4. The vote for Clark stood: Thomas J. Whipple, Loco. 159; Seaver Sturtevant, Whig, 99; Cyrus K. Sanburn, 18; and Scatterring and Black, 13.

In Convention of the two Houses, a Committee was appointed to canvass the votes for Governor, &c. and report, and the Legislature adjourned.

LOUISIANA.—This is a diminution of *no* cases and seven deaths since yesterday. The number of cases is less than half of that reported on Wednesday.

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SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Presse against the Emperor.

We translate for the Tribune the following article, which has made a great sensation in Paris, from *La Presse* of May 23:

LOUIS SAPOFFER, PARISIANTE, EMPEROR.

Fearful reasons not at all, hardly, it perceives not the cause, but the effect alone. The result of the 13th of May, the 100,000 votes given in Paris to the Socialists, the quintuple election of Ledru-Rollin, the electoral ostracism of Lamartine, the political despotism of the Rue Peletier, the fall of 10 francs in two Bourses, and finally the complications which approach is foreseen—

—all these causes combined, have filled with terror all minds who say there is but one way to have done with universal suffrage, with liberty of the press and all liberty whatever—but one way to procure order, and that is by a violent stroke of policy. (Signed by the Board.)

[New-London Democrat.]

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Brooklyn Board of Health.

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